



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1860.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a greater portion of the time was occupied in the discussion of the joint resolution for a recess of Congress from the 20th of April for one month, which was rejected by a vote of 12 yeas, to 29 nays. A number of private claims were considered. In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, with the widows and children of those who died in the service. A bill for the admission of Kansas. A message was received from the President, protesting against the action of the House in regard to the appointment of a committee to enquire into alleged abuses on his part, and on the part of other officials. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Douglas made a speech in favor of Mr. Douglas for President.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a number of bills were passed, among them, bills incorporating the Rappahannock and West Point Railroad Company; incorporating the Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown and Baltimore Navigation Company; authorizing the sale of free negroes into slavery, under certain circumstances; and for the better organization of the militia of the State. A resolution for holding night sessions for the remainder of the session was adopted. In the House of Delegates, a communication was received from the Governor in regard to the expense of guarding Stevens and Hazlett till the day of their execution, from 1st of January inclusive, which was \$7,320.43. Senate amendments to House bill, appropriating \$30,000 to pay balance of indebtedness on account of the Harper's Ferry affair, were concurred in. The Senate amendments increased the amount of the bill \$1,000. A long debate sprung up on the resolution, sometimes offered, relative to a settlement with Selden, Withers & Co., late agents of the State. No satisfactory solution of the affair was arrived at.

Persons very often pass for Democrats, "Republicans," "dear friends of the dear people," and make loud-mouthed professions of their dislike to everything that even looks like "aristocracy," when, in truth, they are in heart and grain the very aristocrats in the land. A lady writer in the New York Tribune, gives an account of a dinner she lately attended, at the residence of a Northern Senator, in Washington—a Senator who is particularly distinguished for his ability, as well as for his being the champion of "labor" as opposed to "capital," and of the workingmen and laboring men of the country. The public have certainly nothing to do, as a matter of taste, or right, or personal interest, with the mode of entertainment adopted by public men, except in so far as it may show the hollowness of their pretensions, and that their public professions do not correspond with their practice or their course. This lady writer tells us of "waiters in white gloves; turtle soup; seventeen courses and seventeen changes of plates; five wine-glasses of different size, color, and form, for five kinds of wine; carving done by the head cook in a separate apartment, and the meats served in silver dishes; a table laid with perfect taste, and a grand finale of confectionary, conserves, pyramids of iced fruits, oranges, French kisses, etc.—the whole concluding with coffee and liquors of various kinds." The Baltimore American, with well pointed irony, declines to ask whether such dinners are intended as a practical commentary upon a late speech, in which the rights of labor as opposed to capital were so powerfully and so feelingly upheld. Nor will it descend to arithmetic, to calculate how many starving shoemakers the cost of one of these dinners would feed, and keep well-fed, for a month. But it does ask—"If the Apostle of Labor, the Friend of the Poor Man, lives in this style, what inconceivable splendor must surround the dinner table of the Representatives of the 'Capital States'?" If Seward's dinner consisted of seventeen courses, must not Jeff Davis' number at least seventeen courses?

The Richmond Dispatch, speaking of the taxes in Virginia, says that the merchants have "nothing worse to fear than the continuation of the heavy impositions to which they are already subjected—the paying of five dollars to one paid by capital in agricultural pursuits—but they are ready at present to acquiesce in them, rather than bear burthens that would be disastrous to their business. They yet hope that the day is not distant when their fellow-citizens will acknowledge the odious and unjust character of the discrimination which subjects them to taxation under the guise of licensing their pursuits, out of all proportion to that imposed upon other people, and relieve them both from the odium of the form, and the excessive amount of the burthens imposed upon them. In no way could Virginia better advance her commercial interests, and increase her sources of revenue."

The New York papers contain full accounts of the burning of the tenement houses in 45th street, on Wednesday morning, (mentioned in our telegraphic despatches, published in yesterday's Gazette,) resulting in ten persons being burned to death. They were asleep in the upper stories when the fire broke out, and could not make their escape, through the flames in the lower part of the houses.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The committee of Ways and Means have reduced the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the government for the next fiscal year, \$1,139,000, so that the entire amount of the general appropriation bills is \$45,110,000, which, added to the sums authorized by the former acts, make \$53,314,000 for the service of the year ending with June, 1861.

The special committee of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker to inquire what negotiation or legislation is necessary to promote the tobacco trade with foreign countries, consists of Messrs. Hughes, Tompkins, Bristow, Thomas, Ferry, Leake, and Leach of North Carolina.

The officers of the Smithsonian Institute are endeavoring to obtain \$3,000 by subscription, to defray the expense of hiring a small vessel and equip her, to convey a party of astronomers to Cape Chidley, the northernmost point of Labrador, to make an observation of the solar eclipse of the 18th of July. The duration of the eclipse at that point will be 12m. 50s. The party give their time and services without compensation.

The resolutions adopted at the New Jersey Democratic Convention, favor the suppression of the slave trade, re-endorse the Cincinnati platform, and consent to no unauthorized interpolation; advocate a tariff by a wide discrimination in favor of home manufactures; recommend Wm. C. Alexander for the Vice Presidency, and declare that Mr. Buchanan's administration has been disastrous and conservative.

Rev. Dr. Huntington, late of Harvard University, has entered the Episcopal Church. He received the rite of confirmation from Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, at Christ Church, Cambridge, last Sunday. A congregation has already been formed in Boston, and upwards of thirty thousand dollars subscribed towards a new church, of which Dr. Huntington has been invited to become pastor.

Mr. John Robb, a member of the Pittsburg common council, has resigned for the reason that he has been unable to induce a majority of his fellow members to vote in favor of levying a tax to pay the debt of the city. He says he supports the Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court; that he feels equally bound to respect the decision of the State Supreme Court which ordered the tax to be levied.

The "sloop murders" continue to furnish the staple of general conversation in New York. But a new horror turns up in the discovery, early on Wednesday morning, of the dead body of man, with marks of violence upon it, floating off the Battery. On being hauled ashore it was recognized as that of D. L. Morse, a German jeweler. Strange stories are afloat concerning him. He left home about four weeks ago in company with another man's wife, etc.

The Baltimore "Exchange" states that, under the title of an act to incorporate an Inebriate Asylum in Baltimore, the Legislature of Maryland has given power to the courts, on petition, (if, of course, according to our information,) to take the same custody of the persons and property of inebriates as if they were lunatics, and appoint commissioners, etc.

The single rate of letter postage, between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Baden, by the Hamburg mail, has been reduced from 22 to 15 cents, preparatory to a bill to be introduced into the Reichstag, by which the rate of postage on letters to or from Baden, whether conveyed via Bremen or via Hamburg.

The Leonardtown Beacon says:—"On Thursday evening last, Mrs. Sally Wilkinson, the wife of John Wilkinson, of Patuxent District, while attending to some domestic duties in her kitchen, is supposed to have been taken with a fit, and her clothes catching fire, her face and breast were badly burned. When discovered she was dead."

The bill establishing a Telegraph line to the Pacific, important alike to the commercial interests of the country and to its interests in a military and political point of view, is now in the hands of the Senate. This action on the part of Mr. Jay caused much speculation, but it was doubtful whether his argument could be considered.

It is said that the friends of Gen. Joseph Lane, while they admit that he has no real strength in the Charleston Convention, entertain a hope that the contestants will have to fall back upon him. He is said to be the particular friend of the President.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle of this morning indicates that Hon. Howell Cobb would be a suitable candidate for nomination by the Baltimore Convention. He was the favorite of Mr. Douglas being nominated for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention.

Mr. F. P. Stanton, of Kansas, we believe, has been speech-making in Connecticut, on the invitation of the black-republicans; but, instead of giving them the expected dish of Kansas shrieking, it seems that he entered upon a bold defence of slavery.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Capt. Jarvis, of the Savannah, and Com. Turner, of the Saratoga, giving official details of the capture of the Mexican war steamers by the American squadron.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that when an accused person voluntarily absents himself from his trial, he waives his personal right, and the trial can go on without him.

The French gardeners say that the application of charcoal to flowers, brightens their colors. The earth in the flower-pots is covered with pulverized charcoal, half an inch deep.

Gov. Banks, of Mass., has again vetoed a bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, allowing the enrollment of negroes in the militia of the State.

The Boston Daily Advertiser thinks that the "strikes" among the shoemakers in Massachusetts are coming to an end.

The cattle distemper is spreading in Massachusetts.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the March number of Blackwood's Magazine. It contains articles on Lord Elgin's mission to China; Volunteer movements; the Anglo-Gallic Budget, &c. It has the conclusion of the Luck of Lady Medea, another part of Norman Sinclair; St. Stephens, a poem; and other interesting papers. Robert Bell, Agent for the reprints of the British periodicals, will supply subscribers, and others.

We have received the April number of the American Farmer, containing much valuable information for agriculturalists.

The Chicago Times says that a large wholesale house in Chicago lately sent an agent into Missouri to look into the circumstances of one of their debtors in that State. The agent went, and shortly reported that the debtor had nothing of value except a couple of negro children. His employers were Republicans—yet they wrote back to levy on the negro children, and hold them for the debt. This was done, but without effect, for the distressed debtor could not raise the funds. The Republican firm then wrote to have the children sold to pay a debt of \$600.

At a late meeting of the Trustees of Princeton College, a nephew of the late lamented Dr. Alexander was elected to the position of Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Logic. The principal chair in that department was left open for future consideration. Rev. Henry C. Alexander, upon whom the choice has fallen, is the fourth of that name who has been connected with the Institution—his grandfather, father and uncle having held positions in the faculty.

The Yellow Springs Agricultural Works, in Yellow Springs, Green county, Ohio, were entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th instant.

Virginia News.

Hereafter, until further notice, all letters designed for either Washington city, Georgetown, Alexandria, Richmond, or any point outside of Virginia, will be mailed at Leesburg daily, except Sundays, and forwarded via Point Rocks.

On the 23d instant a fire at Piedmont, Va., consumed the carpenter shop of Jarboe & Sons; the double tenement house of Mr. Neff, and a small office at the weigh-scales of the railroad company. Loss not heavy.—The Piedmont Independent states that on the same night the steam tannery of Silas Reese, on New Creek, was consumed, involving a loss of about \$12,000.

The bill granting a charter for a railroad from Martinsburg to the Potomac river, has passed both branches of the Legislature.—The State takes no stock in this road.

The last Martinsburg Republican contains a very interesting and well-written letter from one of Hon. C. J. Faulkner's daughters, giving an account of their voyage to Europe.

The bridge on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, crossing Roanoke river, near Salem, was partially consumed by fire on Monday night, thereby causing a detention of the train, some eight or ten hours. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A successful surgical operation was performed in Clarke county, a few days since, by Dr. Wm. Hay, of White Post. D. Turner was shot some four weeks since by a man named Duke, and the whole contents of a shotgun were deposited in his thigh, which rendered amputation of the limb necessary to save life. Dr. Hay, assisted by Dr. Randolph, took the leg off close to the body, and the patient is rapidly recovering.

The Norfolk papers contain feeling obituaries of Hon. Francis Mallory, whose death has been announced. He twice represented the Whigs of that district in Congress. In 1850 he was appointed Navy Agent, at Norfolk, by Mr. Fillmore, and since that time has been President of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and representative of that city in the State Legislature.

Dr. Rufus Killenger, of Marion, Smyth county, Va., committed suicide on last Saturday night, by shooting himself with a pistol. The deed was committed at a hotel in Marion. The muzzle of the pistol was placed against his forehead, blowing his brains about the room. He was aged only 22 years.

The trial of Robert Overstreet, for killing Daniel Dugan last September, by striking him on the head with a stick, was concluded at Amherst Court House last Saturday, resulting in the accused being fined \$150, and in default of the payment of which he was remanded to jail.

A negro cartman, in Lynchburg, had one of his ears bitten off close to his head, by a horse, on Saturday last.

Canal's mountain, about four miles South of Lynchburg, has been on fire since last Sunday, doing considerable damage to the fencing, etc.

A small house, on the farm of David J. Strickler, esq., Page county, was consumed by fire on Thursday last. The barn, stable and cornhouse of Mr. John Roddefer, of the same county, were also consumed, with 10 hogs, two cows, a quantity of hay, corn, fodder, wagons, plows, straw, &c. Mr. R.'s loss was \$1,000 or \$1,200.

Wm. M. Sample, esq., editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, is shortly to take charge of the New Orleans Crescent. Mr. Sample is a writer of the first order of ability, and cannot fail to make a favorable impression in any community in which he may cast his lot.

Virginia Policy.

In our present relations with the Northern States, it is the general and natural wish of the people of Virginia to supply, as speedily as possible, from other sources, the multitude of wants, for which they have heretofore been dependent upon Northern Commerce and Northern manufactures.—Yet this consummation, "most devoutly to be wished," will scarcely be reached by remedies which have the general effect to weaken us still more in that very department in which we now feel our weakness the most. We wish to diminish our wants and live economically; we may encourage home manufacture by a discrimination that applies to our pockets; we may offer a premium for the productions of foreign countries; and thus, eventually, convince Northern fanaticism, by bitter experience, of the penalty of returning evil for good. All this may be done without injury to ourselves, or disturbing the general interests of our trade. So we may, by a liberal and uniform course of policy, increase the inducements for investment in commercial enterprises at home, and as capital flows in, and intelligence and energy are applied in this vocation, we daily add to our own resources, and subtract from that dependence which is the strength of our foes.—Rich. Enquirer.

The captured steamer, The New Orleans Delta, in speaking of the Marques de Habana, captured at Vera Cruz, says:—"There was but one single mark of the broadside of the Saratoga noticeable on the Marques—a thirty-two pound ball had entered her hull about 'midships,' on the starboard, and passed through the larboard side making a round, clear hole, as if it had been cut with a circular saw. In its passage, this ball carried off both legs of an unfortunate American who, in an evil hour, doubtless under the pressure of some desperate stress of fortune, had enlisted in Marin's enterprise. It is remarkable that he was the only person on the Marques who was killed, and he died to the very last, with his hands tied with his blankets, still to be seen, saturated with his blood, within a few feet of where he received his death wound. The name of this unfortunate man was not known to any on board."

FOR SALE—A very desirable BUILDING LOT, situated on the old Leesburg Road, 11 miles from Alexandria, along the lands of Mr. James Green and Wm. H. Nutt, containing six acres. Location very healthy. Apply at this Office. mh 12—3aw1w

LUBIN'S EXTRACT MAGNOLIA, Violet, New Moon May, West End, Jockey Club, and Bouquet de Caroline, received for sale by mh 28 J. WILLIAM BOWLING.

PINARD SAVON SUE DE LARTUE, just received and for sale by mh 28 J. WILLIAM BOWLING.

Letter from Richmond.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. RICHMOND, March 28.—The bill amending the Code (the Alexandria Harbor Masters bill) has passed both Houses and is a law.

The bill incorporating the Culpeper Insurance Company; the Senate bill amending the charter of the city of Alexandria, passed the House to-night, with an amendment providing that the vote to be taken by the people shall be on the 1st Tuesday of June, whether they desire the election of the officers or return it to the City Council; amending the charter of the town of Danville; a bill allowing a pension of \$96, per annum to Mrs. Burley, widow of Burley killed at Harper's Ferry, during her widowhood; a bill increasing the efficiency of the public guard, with a number of other bills.

The Senate is in session to-night, and to-day, passed the bill incorporating the Baltimore, Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Steam Packet Company.

"A LOOKER ON."

Democratic District Convention. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WARRENTON, March 29.—The Convention has not yet assembled, but the preliminary arrangements are in progress, and both the friends of Gov. Wise and of Senator Hunter are busy at work to secure a proper expression of the sentiment of the friends of their favorites.

The following gentlemen compose the Alexandria delegation now here: G. W. Brent, Jas. Fossett, David Funsten, R. M. Smith, John A. Milburn, C. E. Stuart, R. M. Suttle, R. S. Douglas, L. L. Kinner, G. D. Wise, S. M. Shair, Robt. Taylor, J. L. Sangster, E. D. Slaughter, Benjamin H. Berry, R. E. Violett, and M. Maddux, 17 in all.

This will give each delegate about forty votes of the county representation.

THE MEXICANA RIOT.—A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Messina, Arizona Territory, March 10th, gives an account of serious disturbances in that quarter between the Americans and Mexican residents. It seems that a difficulty originated between an American gambler and a Mexican, which resulted in a general melee, pistol shots were fired and knives drawn. Only one person was killed, and that a woman who was quietly crossing the plaza. At night a portion of the American population (principally gamblers) armed themselves and marched through the streets, killing whatever Mexicans they chanced to meet. During the night some five Mexicans were killed, their only offence seemingly, was to have been unfortunate enough to be Mexican. Over three hundred Mexicans promptly flew to arms, and the greatest indignation was manifested, and in time reached such a pitch that aid was invoked from Lieut. Howard, commanding Fort Fillmore, which he supplied and order was restored.

CARS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The mail train going East upon the Pennsylvania railroad, met with a serious accident about 10 o'clock on Monday night near Westerville. The train, a Pullman Express car, being next to the tender, was forced upon it and overturned. The mail and baggage car was thrown upon the express car, and the smoking car shared the same fate. The express car took fire, and was soon enveloped in flames. Fortunately there was not much property of value in it. The contents consisted chiefly of produce, butter, eggs, &c. There were also a few cases of stationery. All were destroyed. The only thing saved was the money safe, which was got out by the messenger after a great deal of exertion. The fire communicated to the baggage car, which was also destroyed, but all the baggage was rescued safely.

THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION TO CAMP OCT.—We have been favored with the following extract from a letter of an emigrant Charlestonian, who proposes to revisit his native city at the approaching Convention.

"The California and Oregon delegations propose to 'camp out' in frontier style during the convention; they will take down their own tents from enough for some three large marquees and from twenty-two to twenty-five small tents, as there will be about forty in attendance from the Pacific slope—all good men and true, and dwellers beyond the Sierra Nevada."

We are pleased to learn that an active and energetic citizen has secured for the purpose above named, the vacant lot on the easterly side of Meeting street, near South Bay.—Charleston Courier.

A NEW AND USEFUL LIGHT INVENTED.—Scientific men have been employed for some time in seeking an artificial light for the exploration of the cavities of the human body. The difficulties in the problem were to find a light that produced no calorific—a light which might be condensed in tubes of small dimensions, and which produced a white flame.—Messrs. Du Moncel and Ruhnrook, Russians, have arrived at these results. They employ empty tubes of Gieseler, which do not transmit calorific under the influence of electric light. These tubes are bent and introduced into a labyrinth, and they thus obtain a vast quantity of light in a space so small as will admit of its use even in a cavity like that of the nostrils. This light has already been used with advantage in the examination of disease in all the cavities of the body.

THE POISONS WE DRINK.—We give the result of the analysis of two pipes of brandy—one pale, and one dark, obtained in New York, with the foreign stamp "Seigneurie Brandy."

1st sample (dark), 55 per cent. alcoholic spirits by volume, and 41 per cent. by weight, specific gravity 0.845. The tests indicated sulphuric acid, nitric acid (!) nitric ether, Prussic acid (!) Guaiac pepper, and an abundance of fusil oil (!) Base common whiskey—not one drop of wine.

The second sample (pale) exhibited precisely the same poisonous ingredients, but in greater abundance, and with the addition of cathu. Three at least, of the above-named ingredients, are deadly Poisons.

THE BEST CURE REMEDY.—For allaying cough and loosening the throat, when inflamed, with phlegm, we have found nothing equal to the following: mix and shake well together equal parts of pargoric, castor oil, and syrup of ipecac. From one half to a full teaspoonful of this given to a child, one, two, or three times, as may be necessary, has never failed of giving relief in our own experience. If required more than once, give it at intervals of two or three hours.—An overdose produces a little nausea, but no injurious effect. The mixture may be prepared and kept in a vial ready for use.—Ed. American Agriculturist.

FOR SALE—A very desirable BUILDING LOT, situated on the old Leesburg Road, 11 miles from Alexandria, along the lands of Mr. James Green and Wm. H. Nutt, containing six acres. Location very healthy. Apply at this Office. mh 12—3aw1w

LUBIN'S EXTRACT MAGNOLIA, Violet, New Moon May, West End, Jockey Club, and Bouquet de Caroline, received for sale by mh 28 J. WILLIAM BOWLING.

PINARD SAVON SUE DE LARTUE, just received and for sale by mh 28 J. WILLIAM BOWLING.

A Point of Order.

A disorderly scene recently occurred in the Iowa House of Representatives, during the discussion of the resolutions asking Governor Kirkwood his reasons for refusing to deliver up Crippie to the Governor of Virginia. It originated in a "point of order," and is thus described by a correspondent of the Dubuque Herald:

"At one time the door was ordered to be locked, so as to prevent egress on the part of the members, and it was this that well nigh led to serious times."

Governor Baker wished to leave the hall, but was denied the privilege by the Doorkeeper. He rose to a point of order, declaring that the constitution required the doors of the two Houses to be open during their sessions, unless secrecy was deemed desirable by either House; that there was no rule giving any power to the Speaker of the House, or any officer of the House, to lock the doors. The Speaker decided that it had been usual in all cases of a call of the House to lock the door. Mr. Baker inquired if the Speaker decided that he could not go in and out at that door when he pleased?

He replied that he had no authority to lock the doors pending a call of the House; but upon what particular rule I am unable to say at this moment. To this Mr. Baker replied: "I am going out of that door if I must break it down," at the same time advancing toward it, which brought several members of both sides of the House to their feet, so as to be ready for action, which readiness was plainly visible in the countenance of all.

"The Governor laid hold of the Doorkeeper and was about to remove him in a very unceremonious manner, when several parties interfered, for whose remonstrance the Governor finally yielded, and returning to his place, again called the attention of the Speaker and the House to the outrage of locking the door, when the Speaker finally decided that, in the absence of a rule or resolution of the House, the door could not be locked."

"The door was then opened, and the troubled elements became tranquilized. It was well that the Speaker so decided, for a decision in the negative would have been the signal for a general row."

THE CLERKS' TAX.—A meeting of clerks was held in Petersburg, Va., Saturday evening, to remonstrate against the tax on their salaries. The remarks of one speaker are thus reported in the Express:

"He assured the clerks that their cause was just, and that though as a body they were weak and few, they had the sympathies of the merchants, and would be sustained. The merchants had already carried the day against one oppression, it was now for the clerks to send up their petition, backed by the arguments that could not be arrayed within it, and protesting against any further injustice and for equal rights. A clerk, he said, receiving a salary of \$1,000, paid a tax of twenty dollars to the State. He has no property, is worth nothing in the world besides, and consequently he pays this tax without receiving any personal or civil benefit from it whatever, having nothing for the law to protect, and as for his person, he is perfectly able to protect himself. He does not ask a less tax upon himself than that imposed upon his fellow-man."

A lawyer, a dentist, or a doctor pays a license tax of \$5, and after the first year, pays one-half of one per cent. upon all receipts over \$400. He pays, therefore, comparatively about one-fifth of what the salaried man does. Look at the real estate. On every \$100 of value only 40 cents is paid—four dollars on every \$1,000. Then let us look at mechanics. The clerk, perhaps in feeble health, with a wife and children to support, makes only a thousand dollars with which to buy them bread and clothing through the year. He is taxed by the State \$20, and by the city ten or fifteen more.—A man with strong arms and healthy body, perhaps with but himself to support, works with his arms and not his head, receives the same, or maybe ten times more, than the clerk, and is passed unnoticed by the tax-gatherer. He is the mechanic. Is there a mechanic who will not say that this discrimination in his favor against his fellow-man is not just? Is there one who has the heart to say that the clerk should be taxed while he should not?

TO PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.—OF POLYRETTE, made by the Lohr Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is the twentieth year of its introduction, and has received more commendation from every description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of \$100,000 invested in the business, which is not risk, should they make a bad article.

2d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, most potent, and healthiest manure in the world, it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens, and produces ten times more than the best manure, doubles the crop, and is without disagreeable odor. Three dollars worth, or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the fall.

Price: 1 lb., \$2. 2 lbs., \$3.50. 5 lbs., \$8, and over 10 lbs., \$1.20 per barrel, delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York city.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it, and the L. M. Co., will be sent free to any one applying for the same. CRIFFIELD, BROTHERS & CO., 60, Courtland street, New York. New York, Feb 14—m2u

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, MANUFACTURED BY MITCHELL & CROSSDALE, PHILADELPHIA.

And for sale by ADDISON, WALLACE & CO., Alexandria, Va.

IN recommending this superior FERTILIZER to the attention of farmers and other interested parties, we desire to state the advantage of being perfectly reliable, and to any other article sold under that name, and one that the farmer can depend on as being what its name purports, A PURE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

It is prepared largely from GROUND BONES, PERUVIAN GUANO, and other long acknowledged FERTILIZERS, which render it equal to any in the market for the growth of heavy crops of Grain, Grass, Potatoes, Corn, &c., and the durable and permanent improvement of the soil.

ADDISON, WALLACE & CO., Agricultural Seed Store, No. 25, King-street. mh 12—m2u

SPRING GOODS.

BRYAN & ADAMS, HAVING arranged their SALES ROOMS, so as to receive the FIRST FLOOR exclusively to RAILROADS and the UPPER FLOOR for the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, suited to the wants of country and country merchants, and as they have laid in on the best terms, great inducements will be offered to CASH BUYERS, or PUNCTUAL DEALERS. The stock will be added to, throughout the season, and an examination of their GOODS they respectfully solicit.

ADDISON, WALLACE & CO., Agricultural Seed Store, No. 25, King-street. mh 12—m2u

N. BLISS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS.

No. 229, Broadway, New York. N. BLISS, (late of E. S. Mills & Co.) New York, Feb 21—m2u4d4

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, bills were passed incorporating the Alexandria, Washington and Baltimore Navigation Company; Point Railroad Company; to amend the second section of the act entitled to amend and incorporate the Rappahannock Ferry Company; authorizing the sale of free negroes into slavery, who are sentenced to receive certain punishments and imprisonment, authorizing the payment of a certain sum of money to Raphael M. Conn, late sheriff of the county of Shenandoah; for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth.

The following Senate bills were advanced to their third reading, and, on motion, laid on the table. A bill amending the 20th section of the 88th chapter of the Code of Virginia, as more fully to define the duties and rights of inspectors of a bill to amend and re-enact the 1st section of an act providing in additional protection for the slave property of citizens of this Commonwealth, a bill concerning free negroes in the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster and Northumberland.

In the House of Delegates, a bill was passed incorporating the Mount Hope Chapel Company, in Fauquier county. The Speaker laid before the House a resolution adopted by the House on the 24th inst., asking for a report of expenses attending the guarding of Stevens and Hazlett till the time of execution. The aggregate expenses thus incurred since Jan. 1st, 1860, is stated at \$7,320.43.

The bill exempting the Covington and Ohio Railroad from the provisions of an act to provide for the redemption of the outstanding drafts of the Board of Public Works on the internal improvement fund, having been rejected, the vote was reconsidered, in motion of Mr. Verley. The bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Barbour, from the Committee of Finance called up a resolution to authorize the Board of Public Works to adjust and settle on a certain basis, the balance due to the State from the late firm of Selden, Withers & Co. This resolution occasioned much remark and debate. It was finally passed by the following vote—Yeas 50, nays 48. Much doubt seemed to exist in the minds of some of the members of the House as to whether this resolution required the constitutional majority. The Speaker asked that some member would take an appeal from his decision, that the House might decide the question. The appeal was accordingly taken. The decision of the chair was carried and the resolutions rejected—yeas 22, nays 78.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to the bill making an additional appropriation of \$30,000 to pay the ascertained balance of State liability accruing from the Harper's Ferry affair. The Senate amendment increased the sum to \$31,000, and directed who and how certain parties should be paid.

The bill requiring reports from Savings Banks, &c., was before the House, when the hour of 3 having arrived, the chair was vacated until 7 o'clock on night.

Marrying Mania.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican relates two curious occurrences which took place on Sunday night, 4th inst., in a town in Middlesex county.—In one case, a young man, who has had slight attacks of alienation of mind, and who had during the day been reading one of Andrew Jackson Davis' books of plagiarisms, went, about midnight, to a neighboring house, calling up the mistress of it, and asked to see a young lady, a school teacher, who was boarding there. She was called, and he said he had been directed by the spirit of George Washington to marry her, and had come for that purpose. The young man was taken care of, and has been sent to an asylum for the insane.